



DİZ EKLEMİNİN NEOPLASTİK HASTALIKLARI

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GİRİŞ

Neoplazinin gerçek anlamı ‘yeni büyüme’dir. Neo: yeni; plasm: oluşum, gelişme, büyüme anlamındadır. Herhangi bir sınırlama göstermeden konak canlının kontrol mekanizmaları dışında hareket eden, kontrolsüz hücre çoğalmasıyla ilerleyen anormal doku kitlesidir. Bugün tıp dilinde yaygın kullanılan neoplastik hastalıklar malign ve benign tümörler olarak ikiye ayrılabilir. Alt ekstremitte kemik ve yumuşak doku tümörlerinin sık yerleştiği vücut bölgelerden biridir. En sık da diz eklemi çevresinde saptanmaktadır (1).

Kemik ve kemik dışı bağ dokunun kötü huylu neoplazmları sarkom olarak adlandırılır. Bu malign tümörler benign tümörlerden daha nadir görülmektedir. Benign tümörler sıklıkla semptomsuz olduğundan çoğunlukla tesadüfen tespit edilirler bu nedenle sıklığı net olarak bilinmemektedir. Kemikğin kötü huylu tümörleri ise tüm malign tümörlerin %1’i kadardır (2, 3).

Benign neoplazmlar olarak osteoid osteoma, osteokondrom, enkondrom, kondroblastom, kondromiksoid fibrom, liposkleroza miksofibroid tümör, dev hücreli kemik tümörü, lipom en sık görülenlerdir. Osteosarkom, kondrosarkom ve Ewing sarkom en sık görülen primer malign tümörlerdir. Adenokarcinom ise kemik olarak tibiaya özgü yerleşimi sebebiyle akla gelmelidir. Alt ekstremitede özellikle de diz çevresinde tümör benzeri lezyonlar da akılda

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periferik ve septal parlaklaşma vardır. Evre 1 kondrosarkom enkondromla karışabilir. Kortikal kalınlığın fazla olması, lezyon boyutunun >5cm olması, dokunun içinde yağ lobüllerinin olmaması evre 1 kondrosarkom lehinedir (41, 42).

Liposarkom

50-70 yaş aralığında görülen yumuşak doku sarkomudur. Alt ekstremitte, retroperitoneal bölge, inguinal alan en çok yerleşim bölgesidir (43).

Sinoviyal Sarkom

En sık genç erişkinlerde, alt ekstremitede görülen yumuşak doku sarkomudur. En çok popliteal alanda görülür (44).

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